

Iron County Register

BY ELLI D. AKE.
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

The American Polio and China Swine Record Association held its annual meeting at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on the 18th.

The Italian Government has contracted with a Philadelphia firm for a number of dynamite guns to use in its Abyssinian war.

The Secretary of State has received the resignation of Mr. Frederick Ellison, of Indiana, as United States Consul at St. Helena.

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature practically prohibiting marriage with any man whose morals are not of the purest.

Secretary Vilas has relieved Assistant Secretary Muldrow of the care of land decisions, and has taken this class of work under his own supervision.

It is rumored that Austria is to stand by Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria, and that in such event Russia will make a fight, if necessary, to keep him off the throne.

Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, was released from Tullamore prison on the 20th. A number of other similar offenders were sent to jail during the day.

The Government of Portugal has notified the Secretary of State that it has renounced the protectorate over Dahomey, which it assumed by a treaty concluded in 1884.

The *St. James Gazette* announces the resignation of Lord Salisbury as first lord of the British Admiralty, and says that other changes in the Admiralty office are probable.

Mr. W. J. Lane, member of Parliament for the Eastern division of Cork County, Ireland, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment without labor for inciting tenants to resist bailiffs.

The charges made by Irish leaders against Mr. Balfour, that he wanted half a dozen of the most prominent and physically weakest to die in prison, is to be brought to the attention of Parliament.

Edward E. Lewis and Wm. H. Hunt, of Pittsfield, Mass., have succeeded in producing copper by treating iron with certain acids. Lewis was badly burned by an explosion in their laboratory on the 17th.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the order of the Serbian Government for the manufacture and delivery of 100,000 rifles comes the verified report that 150,000 similar weapons have been contracted for by the Hungarians.

POLISH land owners are in despair over the rapid depreciation in the value of their estates. They complain that the government is buying land for military purposes in Poland, preferring to buy elsewhere at advanced prices.

An imperial trade has been issued at Constantinople which enjoins the War Ministry to use the greatest dispatch in completing the military defenses in and around Adrianople.

JOHN MANDREX, fourteenth victim of the Bradford (Mass.) disaster, who was injured at the tankhouse, died at the hospital at Haverhill on the 17th. He belonged in Bradford, and leaves a widow and four children.

The Mexican Government has forwarded to Washington papers requesting the extradition of Mayer, alias Bourton, the Patti concert ticket swindler. There is great anxiety to have Bourton brought to answer for his stupendous fraud.

REPRESENTATIVE O'DONNELL, of Michigan, has proposed an introduction in the House a bill providing that during the postage on city letters, where the system of free delivery is established, shall be fixed at one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

FORT KNOX, Mont., has the honor of having the warmest range of temperature of any place on earth. During a recent storm the thermometer marked 55 deg. below, while last summer it ranged from 120 to 130 degrees above, a total range for a year of 185 degrees.

MR. HOWARD DOUGLASS, supreme chancellor of the world, Knights of Pythias, has decided that the necessary funds have been secured for the entertainment of the members of the grand lodge of the United States and that their next meeting will be held in Cincinnati.

THE President, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Cleveland, has accepted ex-Governor Cornell's invitation to attend the twelfth annual commencement of Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., next June, conditioned upon the possible emergency of official duties at that time.

JACOB SHAPIRO swears on the 17th that he expects to die soon, and that he wants to settle up all his earthly affairs without delay, in order that he may die in peace. He was sent to the hospital, and a melancholy affidavit is now being taken against him to recover an unpaid bill for wire fence.

A CONVOY of prisoners, while being taken from South Russia to the Caucasus, mutinied and attacked the engine driver. The train was stopped and a desperate fight ensued, in which twenty soldiers, two engineers and thirty-one prisoners were killed. Twenty-one prisoners escaped.

The full Congress session called at the State Department at Washington on the 17th, and then proceeded to the White House, accompanied by Secretary Bayard and Chief Clerk Brown. They were introduced into the White House by the President, who welcomed them to the United States.

The general passenger agents of the trunk lines decided, at a meeting in New York, on the 18th, that on and after January 23 all the free passenger baggage—50 pounds to each passenger—will be checked through to Pacific coast points. All excess baggage will have to be rechecked at the Missouri river.

AMONG the petitions presented in the Senate, on the 16th, was one asking for a change in the postal laws so that "paper-back novels, blood-and-thunder stories" shall not be sent through the mails as second-class matter, paying one cent per pound, while school, law, scientific and religious books have to pay eight cents per pound.

THE New York *Tribune* says that the accident to Mrs. John A. Logan, by which she was thrown from a carriage, has left lasting results. Her friends are informed by letters that she has severe pain almost constantly in the injured shoulder. Mrs. Logan is said to have grown old rapidly since the General's death, and to have lost much of her old-time vivacity and energy.

REPRESENTATIVE BELMONT, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, said, on the 19th, that he did not believe fish would be put on the free list in any tariff bill to be introduced at the present session of Congress, and that certainly any proposition to admit fish free, or to reduce the duty upon it, would be unfavorably regarded by the foreign affairs committee.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 16th, after the introduction of a few bills of minor importance, Mr. Chandler moved for executive session. The motion was agreed to and during the secret session the nominations of Messrs. Lamar, Vilas and Dickinson were confirmed by the House. The report on the Grosvonts resolution in regard to delays in the Government printing office created considerable excitement, and it was committed to the committee. The States were called and a large number of bills were introduced. A resolution assigning clerks to all the committees of the House was passed.

In the Senate, on the 17th, bills relating to the Pacific railroad were taken up. The bill for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Quachita river in Arkansas, and relating to marriages between white men and Indian women, were passed. The bill for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Quachita river in Arkansas, and relating to marriages between white men and Indian women, were passed. The bill for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Quachita river in Arkansas, and relating to marriages between white men and Indian women, were passed.

In the Senate, on the 18th, the bill for refunding the direct tax of 1861 was passed, after a vote of 45 to 10. In the House Mr. Stone, of Missouri, from the committee on public lands, reported a House resolution, and the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what legislation is necessary for the disposal of the public timber lands so as to secure the same time the preservation of the natural forest lands at the headwaters of navigable streams and put them under a lease means of revenue, and yielding themselves with timber for building purposes. The bill making appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of the Act for the Experiment Station was passed.

In the Senate on the 19th, Senator Hoar introduced a bill providing for a service pension to all army and navy officers who have participated in the Philippine expedition. The bill was referred to the committee on pensions. The bill for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Quachita river in Arkansas, and relating to marriages between white men and Indian women, were passed. The bill for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Quachita river in Arkansas, and relating to marriages between white men and Indian women, were passed.

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MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Patron Michael Dempsey, of St. Louis, shot and killed Matthew Burns, one of a tough gang who associated him a few nights ago.

Governor Morehouse consented to life imprisonment for the death sentence of John E. Bryant of Clark County.

George L. Ritter has been arrested on charge of embezzling \$100 from the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Company of St. Louis.

St. Joseph is being invaded by a part of the gang of highway robbers, thieves and vagrants that have been driven out of Kansas City and Omaha.

Mrs. Barbara Todd, wife of Rev. Joseph H. Todd, former pastor of the Canterbury M. E. Church South, in St. Joseph, now of Carthage, died at her residence recently after a protracted illness, of typhoid pneumonia. Mrs. Todd was a sister to Rev. John and Robert Carroll and Wm. Graham, of St. Joseph, where she had lived for several years. She was married a little more than a year ago to Mr. Todd.

Judge John F. Long, one of the best known judges in the State, died of asthma at his home in that city, after an illness extending over a period of nearly eight years. Judge Long was a grandson of Captain John Long, one of the first settlers of St. Louis, and a son of Wm. S. Long, who located the White Haven farm, known as the General Grant place, and on which Judge Long was born seventy-two years ago.

Three footpads named James McPherson, Thomas Malley and John Jourdan, were recently sentenced by Judge White at Kansas City to fifteen years in the penitentiary for holding up and robbing J. D. Smith, a track-walker on the Iron Mountain railroad at St. Louis, was struck by a north-bound train a few days ago, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death a few minutes later.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the St. Joseph Fair Association the old officers were re-elected by acclamation. They are H. R. W. Hartwig, president; D. D. Burnes, vice-president; R. P. Buzzard, secretary; and J. E. Smith, treasurer. These officers have served continuously since 1884.

An immense mob, containing fifty-two persons, collided with another mob for the purpose of securing the Standard Oil Company, a few nights ago, and was overturned. Seventeen of the occupants sustained injuries, three of them being seriously hurt. They were Maud McDonald, Charles F. Smith, and John Tracey.

The St. Louis grand jury for the January term made their final report to Judge Normile in the Criminal Court last week, and were discharged from further service. The grand jury was organized on the 10th of the month, and during that time took eighty cases, out of which they returned sixty-one indictments, eighteen ignored bills, and continued one case for lack of evidence.

There has been a needless scandal generated in some of the public schools at Kansas City, recently, and in some districts parents refused to send their children to school. The scandal was most harmful in the Morse school district, and was due to the discovery of a mild case of scarlet fever in the janitor's family. Prof. McNeill dismissed the school and circulars were sent out to parents explaining the reason for the closing of the school.

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INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Argument of Judge Loomis, of Ohio, before the Inter-State Commerce Commission Against Discrimination in Freight Rates Accorded the Standard Oil Company Against the Smaller Concerns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Judge Loomis, of Ohio, yesterday made the closing argument before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case of the Standard Oil Company against the smaller concerns, in which he addressed the honorable tribunal in favor of the Standard Oil Company, in the matter of freight rates on petroleum oil. When he concluded, the commission took the case under advisement.

Mr. Rice, who appeared as counsel for the Standard Oil Company, after disposing of some matters of detail in the testimony, entered at once upon the merits of the case, and indulged in some criticism of monopolies in general. As one of complainants' counsel, he said, they were here to contend only for equality of rates, and this he insisted was only in accord with the spirit of legislation which created the honorable tribunal.

He addressed the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, he said, was the result of a popular demand, based upon an evil that had become an incubus upon all the manufacturing interests of the country, the great discriminations in freight rates. The commission was organized mainly on equality of freight rates; but the railroads had come to disregard the true position and had forgotten that they were common and not private corporations.

He should remember that they are creatures of the State, and that they are but trustees of the great highways which they control for the benefit, not only of their stockholders, but of the public. The roads involved in this case, he insisted, could not discriminate between the tank car and the barrel method of shipping oil.

They were to be equal in order to give a great monopoly like the Standard Oil Company an advantage over other shippers. "We are willing," said Judge Loomis, "to concede to the Standard Oil Company all the legitimate advantages it may have. If by superior skill, large capital, better location of refineries, etc., it can manufacture and get into the market oil at a lower price than its competitors, let it do so, but we want the opportunity to compete with it on these points without being strangled by a discrimination in freight rates large enough to keep it out of the market."

We content that the great highways of the land operated by the divers railroad companies shall be open alike to the small and the great operator, leaving them free to compete on their own merits. The Standard Oil Company, with one hundred and fifty millions of capital distributed over the country, so that it can say to any railroad company: "Take one freight car on our terms or all, holds all the transportation facilities of the country at its command. We demand that this high tribunal, created by and to administer a law for the express purpose of securing equality of rates, shall rebuke, by proper judgment, these discriminations, ranging from ten to 250 per cent, as shown by the testimony in these cases, and place these railroads on their proper relations to the public, as servants and not sovereigns of the people."

ON THE BENCH.

The Oath Administered to Associate Justice Lamar by the Chief Justice and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Supreme Court of the United States sat with full bench yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the 4th of May, 1885. Mr. Lamar received the Capital at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to the justices' room of the Supreme Court, where the oath of office was administered to him in private. The judicial oath was administered in public immediately after the day's session opened. The space reserved for the general public was crowded with strangers, but the space within the inclosure reserved for the bar, contained not more than the usual number of lawyers.

The judges in their black silk robes filed into the chamber in solemn procession at twelve o'clock, and the assembly, at the top of the marshal's gavel, arose respectfully and remained standing until the members of the court had taken their places. Mr. Lamar, clad in a well fitting suit of black, followed the court and took his seat beside Chief Justice McMillen at the right of the bench.

The Chief Justice announced that the first proceedings of the court would be the reading of the commission of Mr. Lamar and the administration of the oath. The commission was thereupon handed to the clerk, who read it, and which Mr. Lamar read impressively from manuscript the judicial oath, as follows:

I, Q. C. Lamar, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and I will faithfully and impartially perform and discharge the duties of the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, according to the best of my understanding, and the laws of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. So help me God.

He took the Bible as he uttered the last sentence, and then solemnly kissed it. He was then escorted behind the screen, which extends the length of the bench behind the chairs of the Justices, and after a moment's pause, he appeared at the left clad in a new flowing robe of glossy black silk. The court and the assembly arose—the new Justice bowed to his associates and then to the bar and to the public, and then he took his seat in the chair of the junior justice at the extreme left of the bench. The court then proceeded with its ordinary routine business.

Reading of the Judicial Oath.

READING, JAN. 19.—The advice from the coal regions are to the effect that the Reading anthracite strike has been settled. Only a few small individual collieries are at work. About seventy-five loaded cars came down yesterday morning for Reading manufacturers.

The Anti-Raid Men Ahead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *World's* Harbinger (P. S.) special says that indications are that E. P. Kiser, the anti-Raid candidate for chairman of the Democratic State committee, will be elected to-day.

Mr. Kiser and his supporters are already here, and Mr. Sanders, the Randall candidate, is expected last night. Congressmen Scott and ex-Senator Easley and Cox arrived yesterday and immediately began work for Kiser. Congressman Randall said he would not be here unless he could get the support of the anti-Raiders. The anti-Raiders will claim a majority of the committee, and there is some talk that Sanders will not engage further in the contest.

Don't Like Friday for Hanging.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The following are Governor Hill's reasons for respecting Driscoll's request for a change in the day of his execution. Finally and adversely, determined against him, and all legal proceedings having been terminated, I have, with the approval of the district attorney, granted the condemned a brief respite. This has been done in the purpose of giving him a few days in which to meet his end, and of fixing another day in the week for his execution than the one which courts for a long period have been accustomed to name for executions, and which custom, I believe, should no longer continue.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

A Plan to Rob a Missouri Freight Train Frustrated by One of the Gang Squalling—A Short, Sharp Fight—One of the Robbers Wounded and the Entire Outfit Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Last night's Post-Dispatch has the following account of a daring attack on a Wabash Western train, and the defeat and capture of the robbers. It says that a daring, but unsuccessful attempt to rob an express train of the Wabash Western road was made at about half past nine o'clock last night at a point a few miles east of Missouri City, a little town not far from Kansas City. The regular train of the Wabash Western, press train No. 4 left Kansas City at the regular hour, 8:20 p. m. It was in charge of W. O. Beckly, the regular conductor. George Morison was in the cab of the engine No. 1312, Ed. Sharp, one of the oldest messengers on the road in time of service, was in the car of the Pacific Express Company, and F. S. Truesdale was in charge of the baggage. The train made its first stop at Harlan, Mo., twenty-five minutes to nine. Then it went on past Randolph, Birmingham, Liberty Landing and Clay without stopping, reaching Missouri City, twenty-two miles from Kansas City, at 9:30 p. m. a few minutes before time. On the platform of the little station was a band of men with shotguns. The conductor was informed that they were men of the county who had received word that an attempt would be made to rob the St. Louis express at a lonely spot a little less than two miles east of Missouri City. The men were in the cab of the engine with the engineer and fireman, and the others distributed themselves throughout the train.

In another minute the train pulled out toward Lexington, Mo., and the next stopping point. Between Missouri City and Lexington are several small stations. The first of them is Cooley's Lake, a fishing resort for the employees of the Wabash road. It is about two miles east of Missouri City. It is one of the loneliest spots on the road in winter time, for the little house at the lake is deserted and there is not another dwelling in sight. A quarter of a mile away from the lake is a river, and in the other direction is a strip of timber. Just west of Cooley's lake is the spot, where, according to the information received by the county, the county, the attack was to be made.

None of the passengers on the train were notified of the danger, but as the train pulled out of Missouri City the lights in the cars were lowered, and the train men took their places at the doors of the coaches with revolvers drawn. They could see any one on the platform of the coaches without themselves being seen. The express messenger, barricaded the door of his car and the baggage man shut himself carefully in.

THE ATTACK.